

# Design of a Wideband LNA for Human Body Communication

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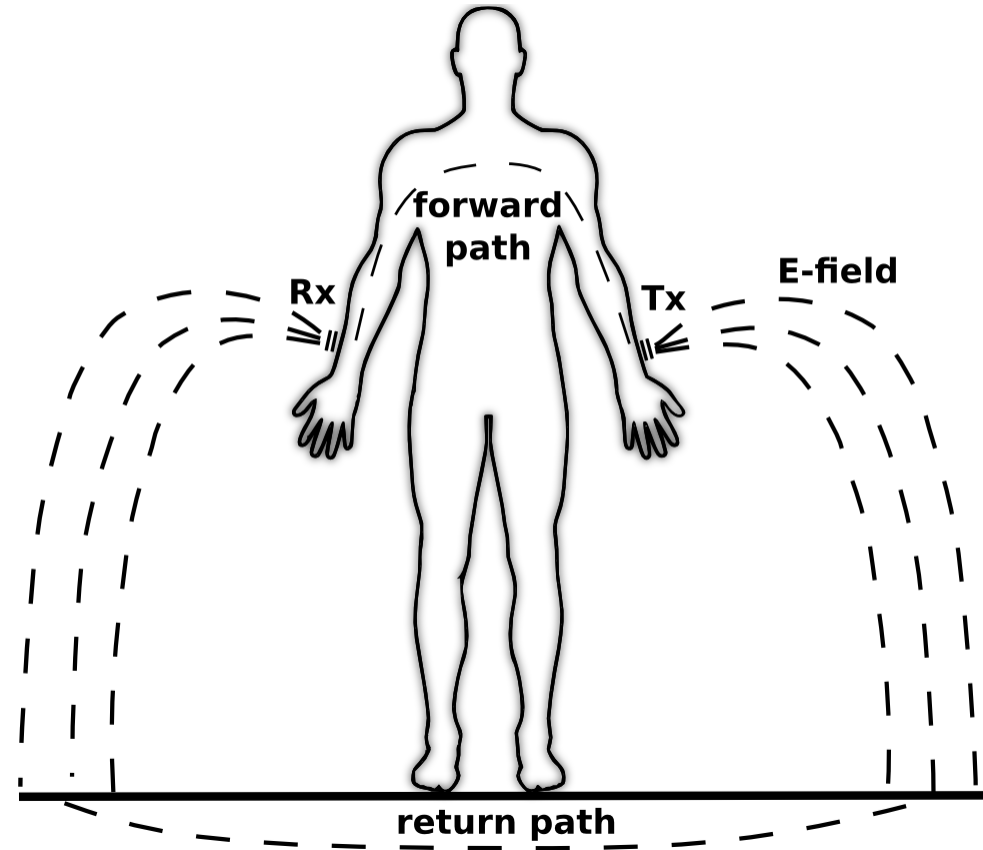
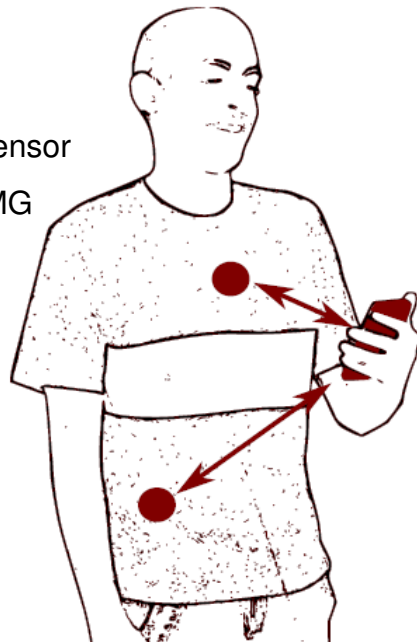
September 4, 2013

# PRESENTATION OUTLINE

- Human Body Communication
- Noise canceling technique
- Circuit design
- Simulations
- Conclusion

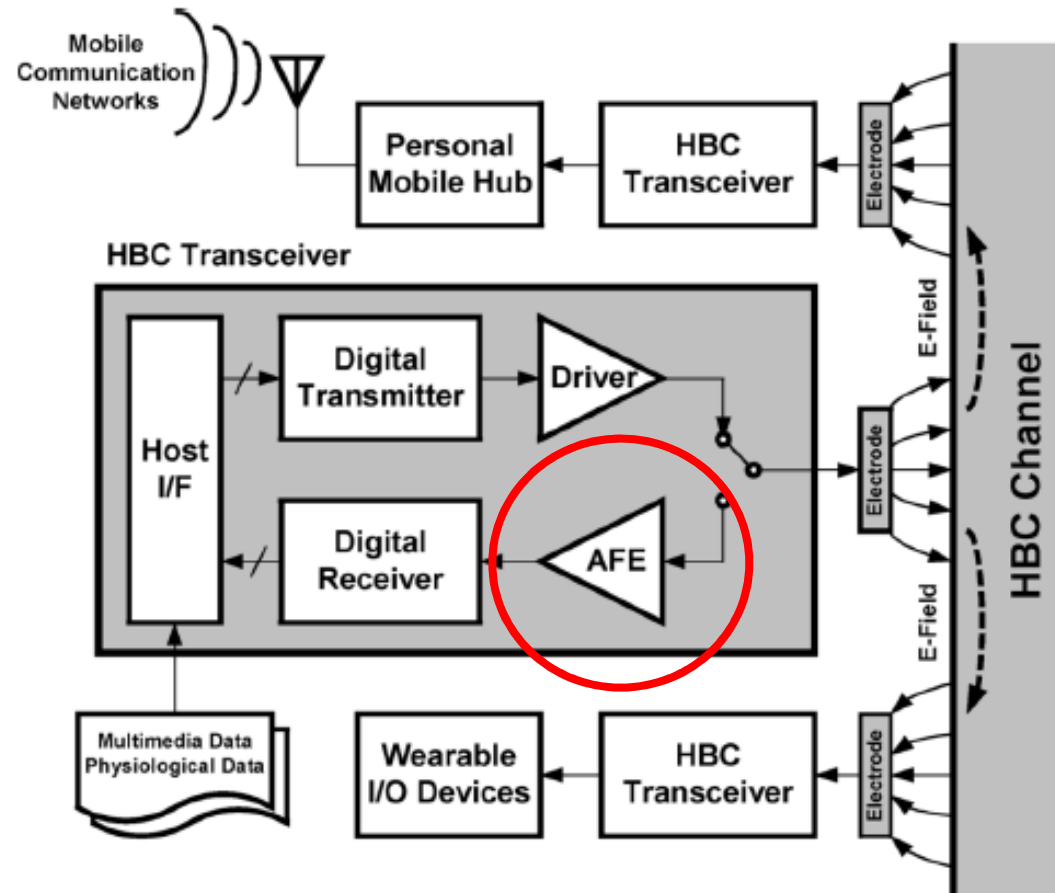
- Electric field coupling
- Operates below 100MHz
- Low interference
- High security
- Low power
- Application in general BANs

- Temperature sensor
- ECG, EEG, EMG
- Motion sensor
- Hearing aid
- Identification
- Media player



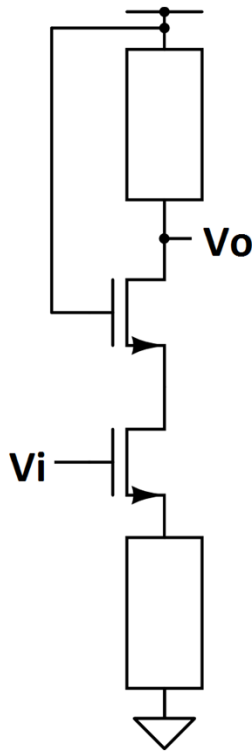
# HBC TRANSCEIVER

- Digital transceiver.

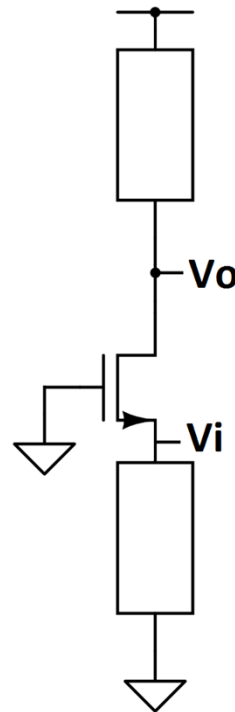


# LNA TOPOLOGIES

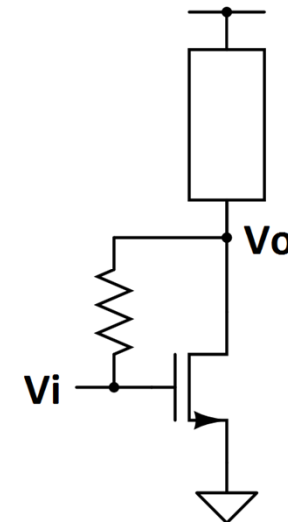
- LNA characteristics: matching, low noise, high gain.



Narrowband  
 Best noise  
 Large area

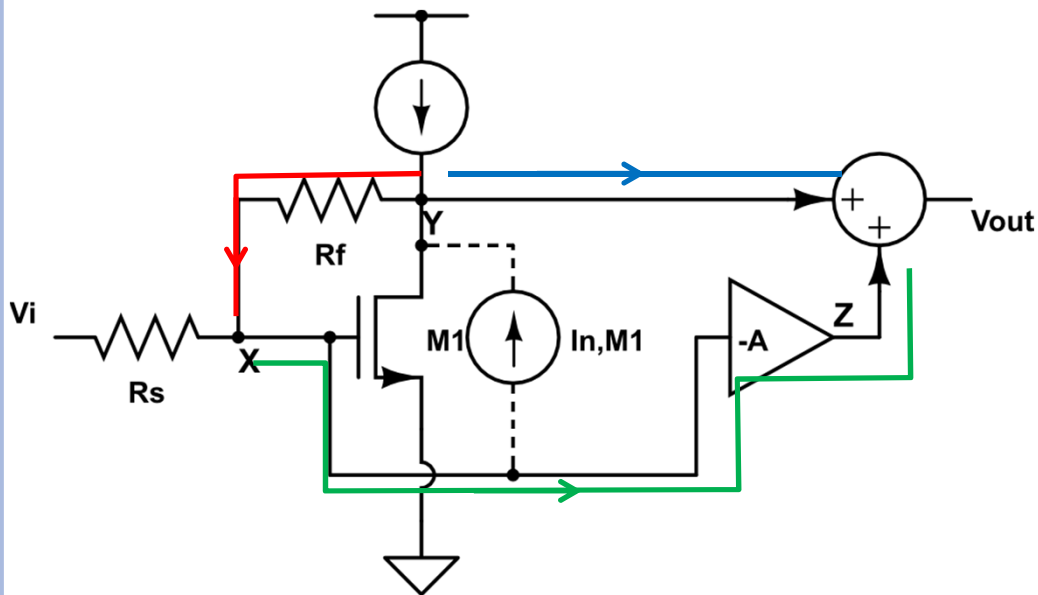


Wideband  
 Poor noise  
 Moderate area



Wideband  
 Poor noise  
 Large area

- Broadband matching and low noise
- Cancel matching stage noise



$$V_{n,X} = \alpha I_{n,M1} R_s$$

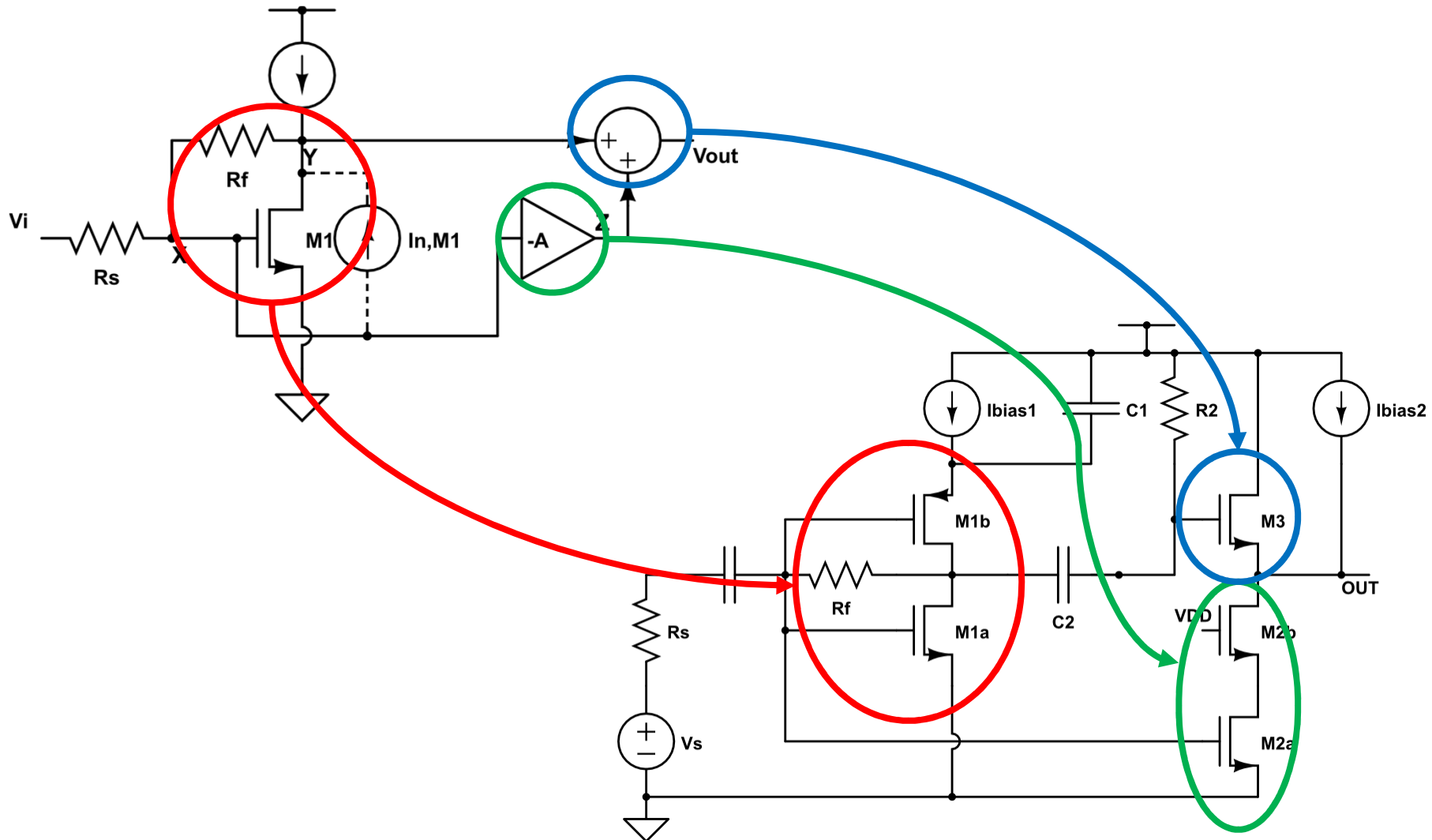
$$V_{n,Y} = \alpha I_{n,M1} (R_s + R_f)$$

$$V_{n,Z} = -A V_{n,X} = -A \alpha I_{n,M1} R_s$$

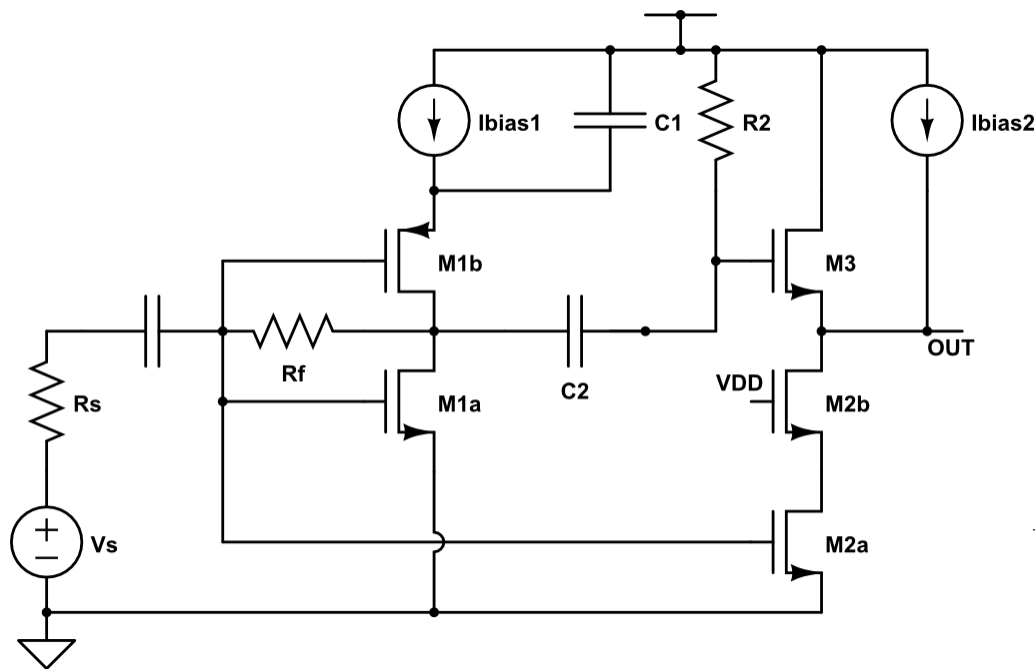
$$V_{n,OUT} = \alpha I_{n,M1} (R_s + R_f) - A \alpha I_{n,M1} R_s$$

$$A = 1 + R_f / R_s$$

# NOISE CANCELING TECHNIQUE



- Inverter with feedback: better  $g_m$ .
- Cascode: better isolation.
- R2-C2: AC coupling.
- Bias: supply rejection, current bleeding.



$$R_{input} = 1 / (g_{m1a} + g_{m1b})$$

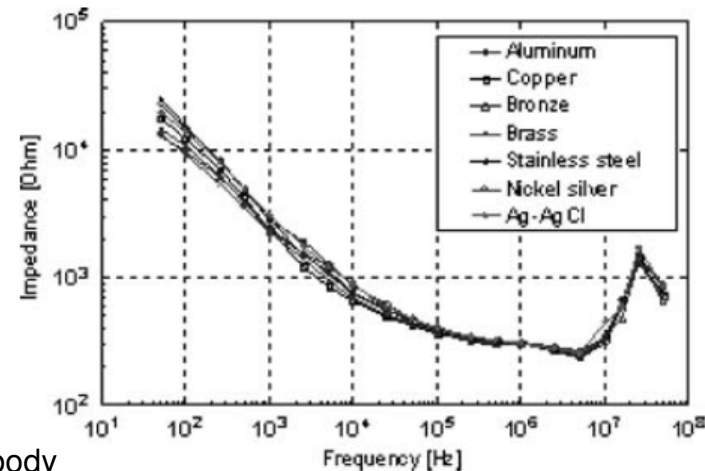
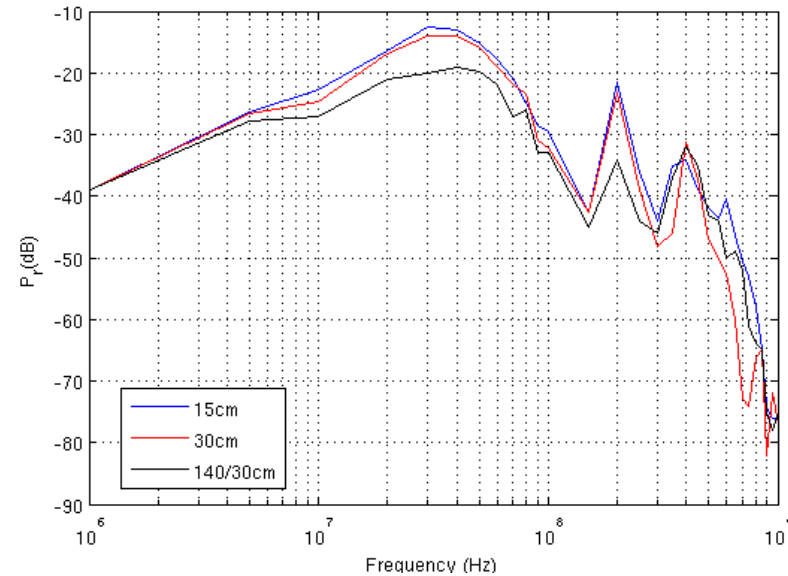
$$R_{output} = 1 / g_{m3}$$

$$A = g_{m2} / g_{m3} = 1 + R_f / R_s$$

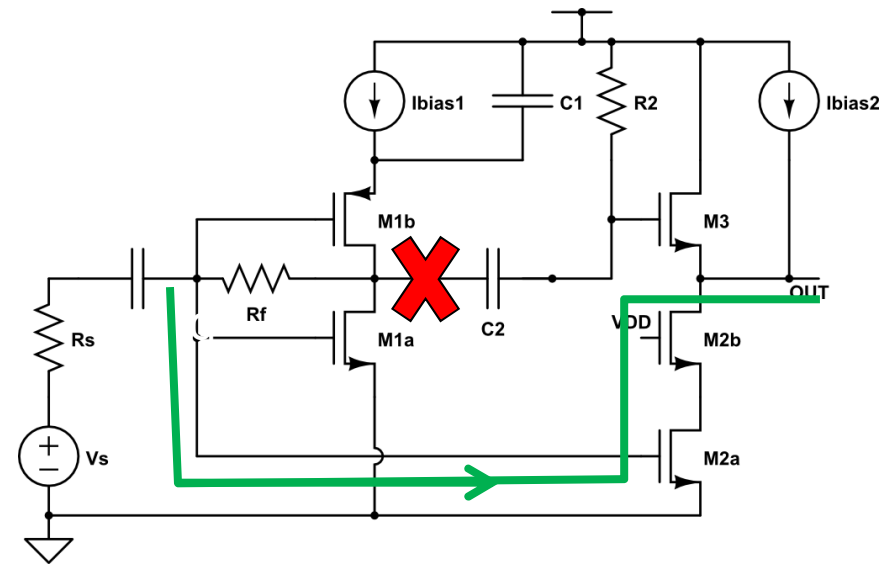
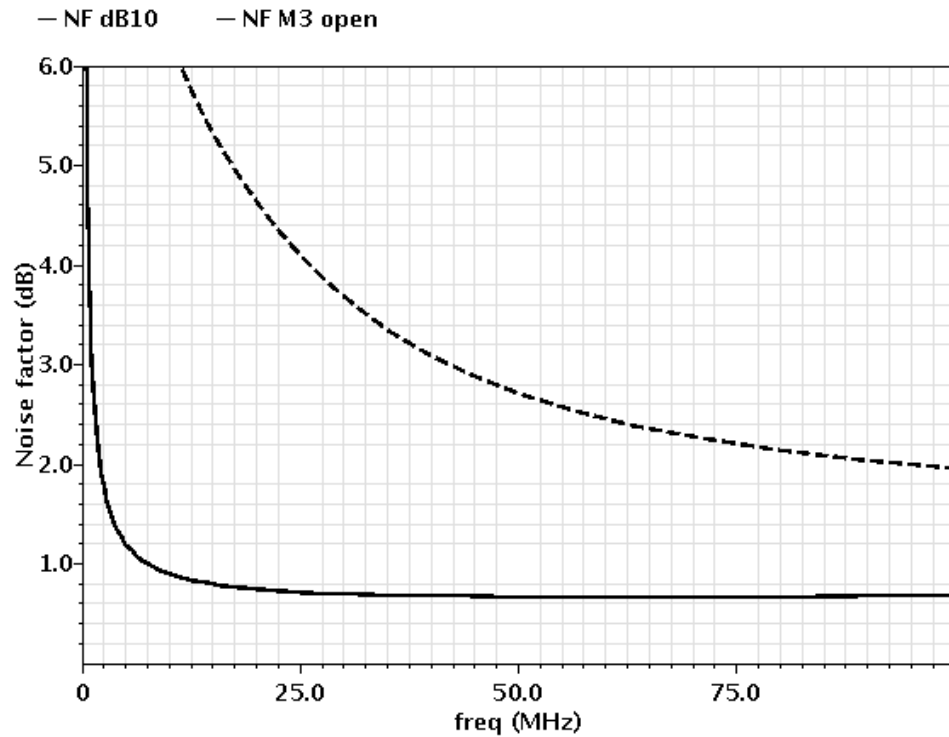
$$F = 1 + \frac{R_s}{R_f} + \left( \frac{1}{R_s} + \frac{3}{R_f} + \frac{2R_s}{R_f^2} \right) \frac{ENF}{g_{m2}}$$

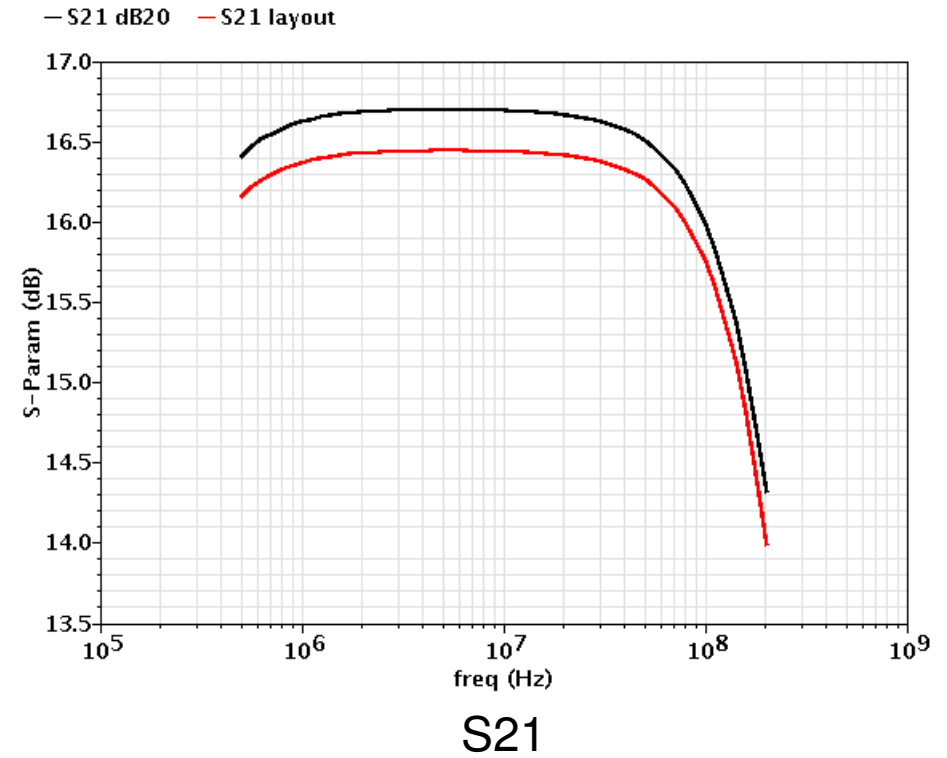
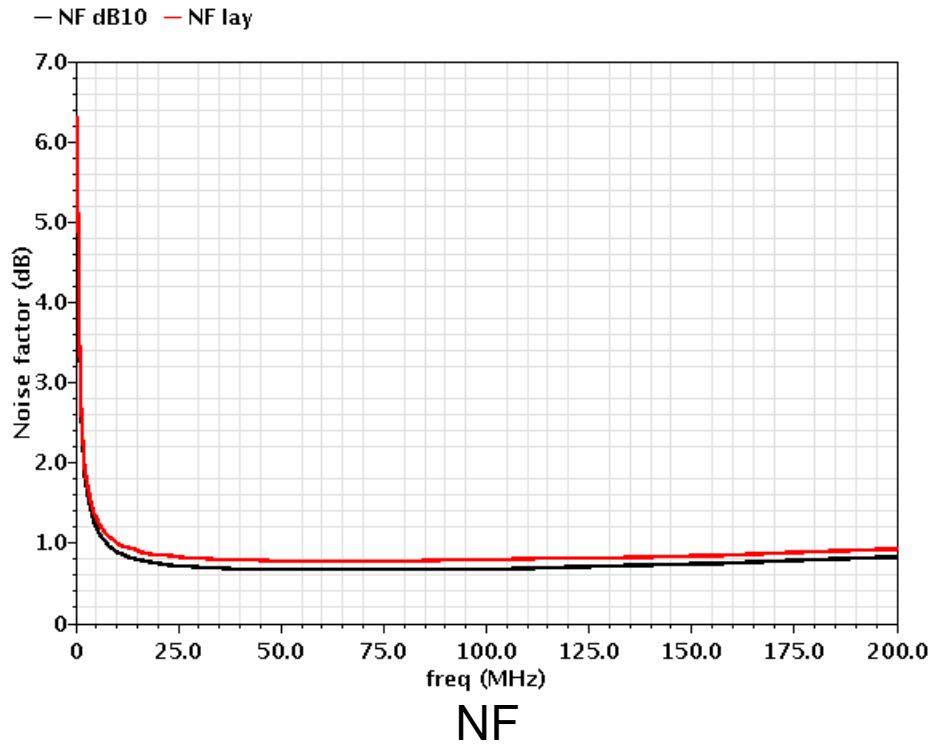


- Frequency: 1-100MHz.
- NF = 2.5 dB
- $R_{in} = 400$  Ohms.
- $R_{out} = 50$  Ohms.
- Gain = 16dB.
- 180nm/1.8V

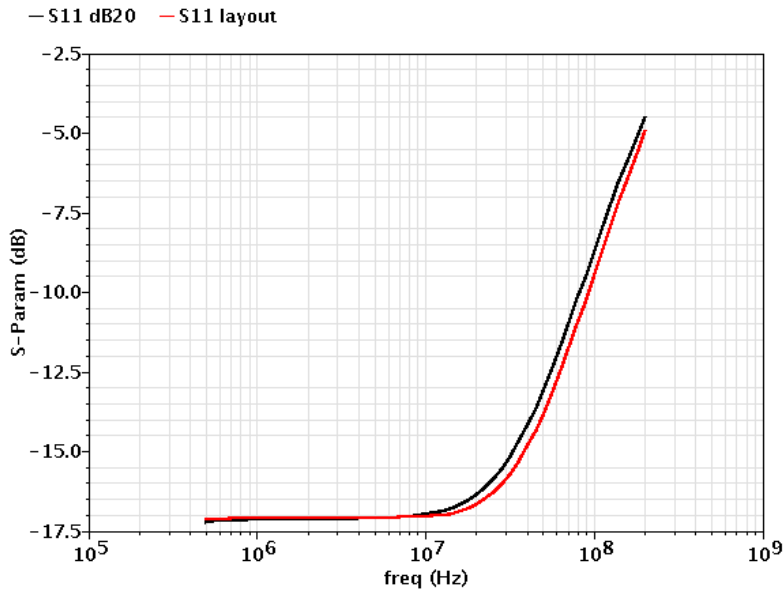


- Noise canceling test.

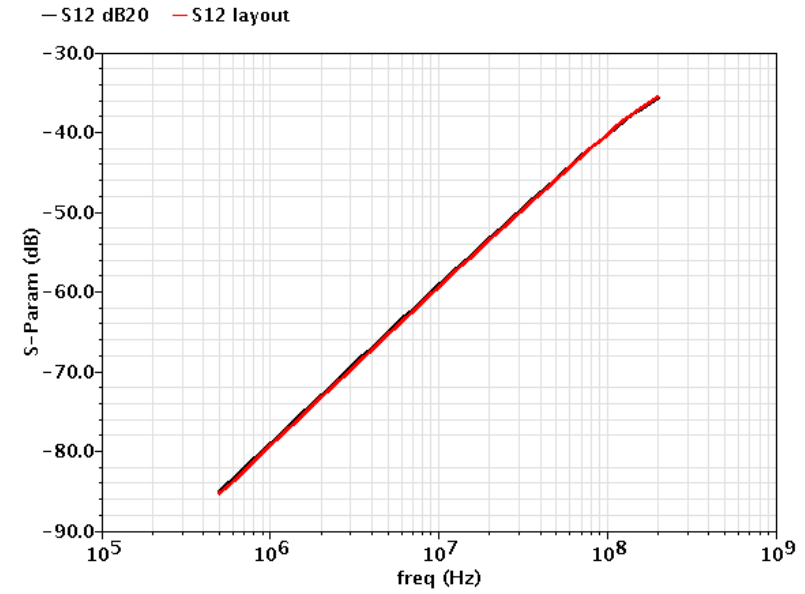




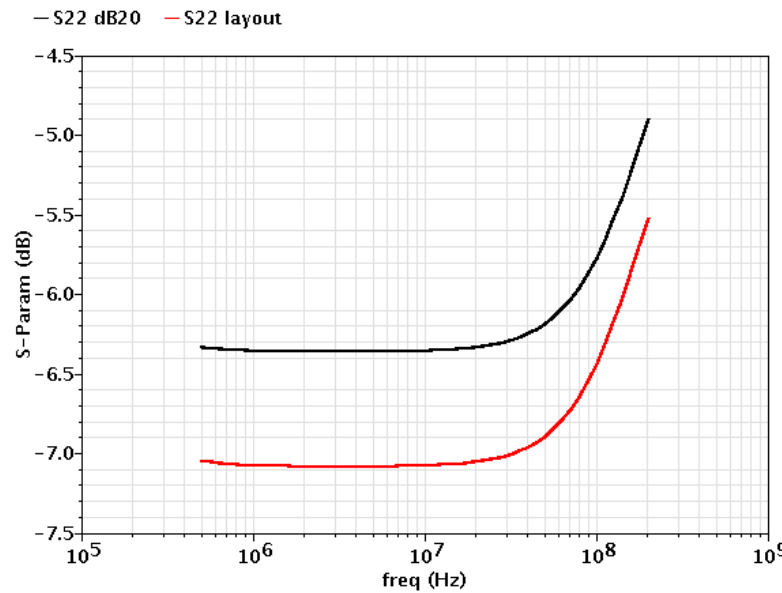
# SIMULATIONS



S11



S12



S22

- Results summary for corners and Monte Carlo runs.

Corners	FF	FS	SF	SS	TT	MC Mean	MC Sigma
<b>I<sub>dc</sub> (mA)</b>	11.09	10.49	9.70	9.26	10.07	10.03	0.42
<b>NF (dB)</b>	3.62	3.65	3.80	3.78	3.46	3.81	1.2
<b>S<sub>11</sub> (dB)</b>	-8.74	-8.85	-9.88	10.05	-9.43	-9.43	0.80
<b>S<sub>12</sub> (dB)</b>	-39.89	-39.27	-41.03	-40.49	-40.21	-40.22	1.20
<b>S<sub>21</sub> (dB)</b>	17.60	17.85	13.84	14.17	15.75	15.58	1.88
<b>S<sub>22</sub> (dB)</b>	-6.85	-7.38	-5.67	-6.03	-6.44	-6.46	0.88

# COMPARISON

Author	This work <sup>1</sup>	This work <sup>2</sup>	[10]	[11]	[13]	[14]	[16]
<b>P<sub>dc</sub> (mW)</b>	18	18	2.16	0.6	35	18	17.46
<b>NF (dB)</b>	3.81	1.23	3	3	2.4	4.9	3.99
<b>S<sub>21</sub> (dB)</b>	15.58	15.58	16	13	13.7	12.1	16.42
<b>BW(MHz)</b>	100	90	40	80	1600	1460	1490
<b>f<sub>c</sub>(MHz)</b>	50	55	50	80	800	730	755
<b>FOM(mW<sup>-1</sup>)</b>	0.28	0.42	2.10	3.73	0.16	0.14	0.3

<sup>1</sup>BW = 1-100MHz, <sup>2</sup>BW = 10-100MHz 
$$FOM = \frac{S_{21} \cdot BW / f_c}{F \cdot P_{dc}}$$

[10] N. Cho, J. Bae, H. Yoo, "A 10.8 mW Body Channel Communication/MICS Dual-Band Transceiver for a Unified Body Sensor Network Controller", IEEE Journal of Solid-State Circuits, 2009.

[11] J. Bae, K. Song, H. Lee, H. Cho, L. Yan, H. Yoo, "A 0.24-nJ/b Wireless Body-Area-Network Transceiver With Scalable Double-FSK Modulation", IEEE Journal of Solid-State Circuits, 2012.

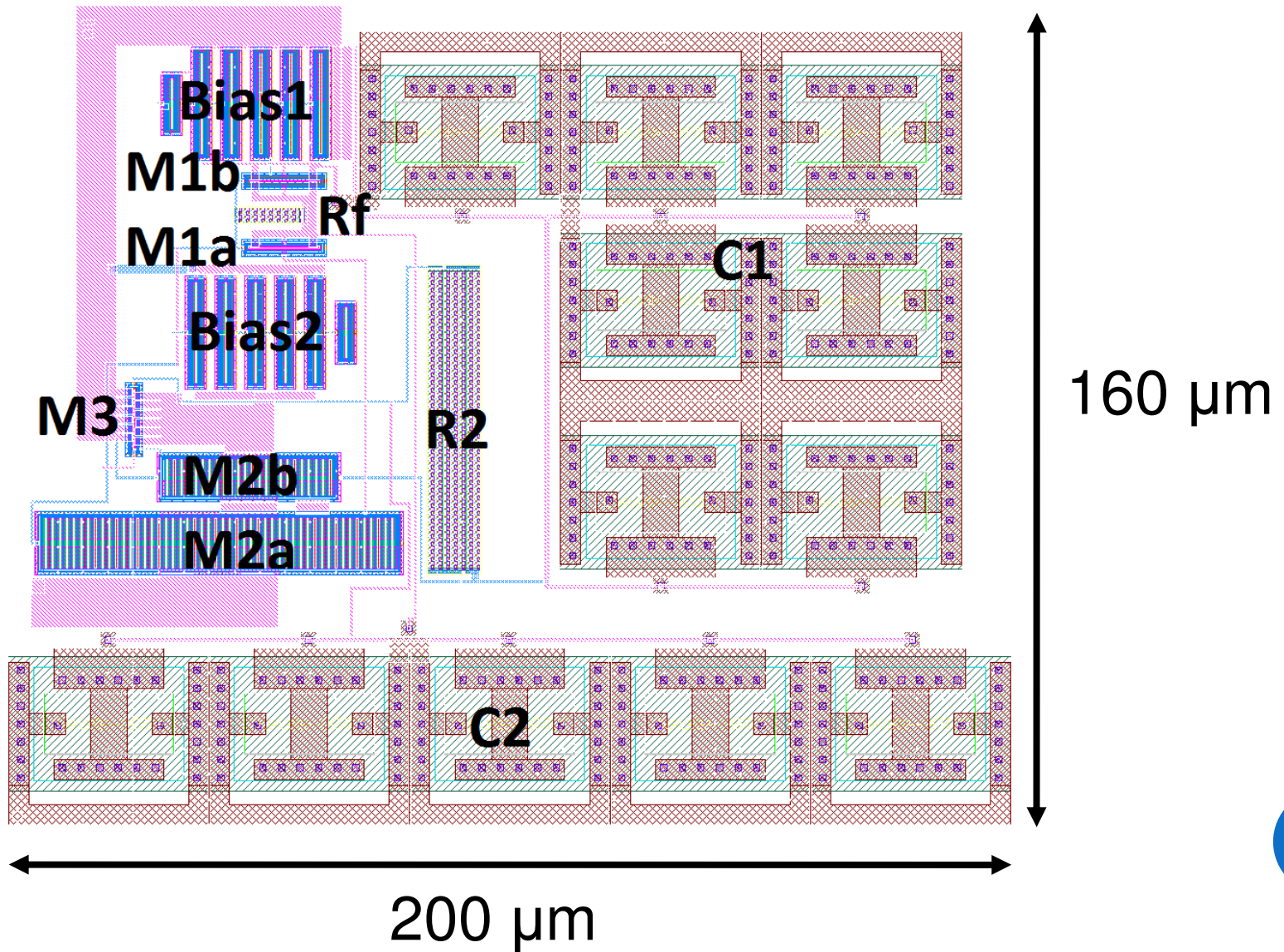
[13] F. Bruccoleri, "Wide-band low-noise amplifier techniques in CMOS" Thesis, University of Twente, 2003.

[14] K. Wang, K. Yeo, K. Ma, Z. Wang, "An Inductorless and Capacitorless LNA with Noise and Distortion Cancellation", International Conference on Computer Research and Development (ICCRD), 2011.

[16] Y. Q. Wu, Z. G. Wang; J. Xu, L. Tang, "Wideband noise cancelling LNA with tunable active inductor for DRM/DAB receiver", International Conference on Microwave and Millimeter Wave Technology (ICMMT), 2012.



# LAYOUT



# CONCLUSION

- Noise canceling technique LNA
- Broadband low noise and matching
- Inductorless design
- Overall adequate performance for HBC



Thank You